

The Washington Times

Published Every Evening in the Year at
THE MUNSEY BUILDING,
Penn. ave., between 12th and 14th sts.

New York Office.....175 Fifth Ave.
Chicago Office.....1710 Commercial Bank Bldg.
Boston Office.....Journal Building
Philadelphia Office.....415 Chestnut St.
Baltimore Office.....News Building

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:
Daily (7 days a week), one year, \$3.50.

FRANK A. MUNSEY

The Times is served in the city of Washington and District of Columbia by newsboys, who deliver and collect for the paper on their own account at the rate of 7 cents a week.

Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second class matter.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11, 1909.

Comparative NET Daily

Circulation of The Times and The Star for August:

The Times.....43,842
The Star.....33,305

HARRIMAN'S DEATH AND THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

It is not so many months since the death of Edward H. Harriman would have been a most serious affair in its effect on the investment world. To insure against it, to discount it in advance, would have been impossible.

Go back only a year. The country was in the throes of a Presidential campaign, whose issue, just at this season, was mighty uncertain. The best that was promised, whichever party should win, was the stress and turmoil of tariff revision, always credited with depressing effect on business. The effects of industrial and commercial depression were everywhere too plain. At that time, such an influence as the death of Mr. Harriman would have brought most unfortunate results to the business community.

How vast has been the improvement in that short year must be impressed on whoever will contemplate the buoyancy of the market in the face of the news of Mr. Harriman's death. Prosperity, and confidence in its permanence, determined that there should be no shock at such a moment, actually bid the market far up in the anxiety to forestall any possibility of calamitous misgiving.

The year's crop is assured and for the greater part secured. It is worth more money than it ever was before. The world's dependence on the United States is more marked, and extends to a greater number of industrial departments than ever before.

Several annual reports of important railroad systems are at hand. They show increases of earnings, gross and net, over the preceding fiscal year, although that period included a half-year from the era of greatest prosperity the country had known. The statements of the banks in every center show that they contain more money than ever in the past. Industrial centers report resumption of "normal" conditions, and in this case "normal" is determined by comparison with the most active operations of the years which marked the climax of the upward movement ending in the autumn of 1907.

The country, in short, is in the fullest swing of business activity once more; there is prosperity enough for everybody to get a slice. Some sad inequities, indeed, mark its distribution, but even as to these there is manifold evidence that a quickening community consciousness is directing effective attention to them. The comparison of conditions today with conditions one year ago today must give cheer to even the most determined pessimist.

LET THE FURY BE LIMITED TO THE PARTISANS.

Peary's protest that "Cook's story should not be taken too seriously" should also not be taken too seriously.

When Cook landed at Copenhagen the first thing he said was: "I have found the North Pole. Scientists must decide for themselves whether I speak the truth or not. We shall submit our evidence to them in absolute assurance that they will find our claims justifiable." It appears from all the dispatches sent from the Danish capital at that time that the more conservative people were disposed to be skeptical. The report was so unexpected; its author was so much like a stranger to those perfectly familiar with the work of Peary and Nansen. Yet after a short time nearly all the skeptics were converted. At least, that is the report from Copenhagen.

Sverdrup, the well-known Arctic navigator, has become one of Cook's heartiest champions. The fact that Cook's lecture before the Danish Geographical Society was disappointing to some extent can be explained, no doubt, by Cook's endeavor to hold back material for the book he has been engaged to write. Lieutenant Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, who believes in Cook and Peary both, thinks that Cook may see the advisability of publishing his facts without waiting to write the book. If anything can induce him to change his mind, it will be this open attack on his honor and credit made by his distinguished rival, Commander Peary.

Partisans are springing up all around, but we think the majority of people will be inclined to agree with President Willis Moore of our own National Geographic Society, who says:

"Before we decide let us await the proofs. Meantime both men should be given credit for the work they believe they have done." This broad sentiment we are happy to note, seems to be predominant wherever the marvelous news from the north is the talk of the day.

LATER ON FLYING MAY BE MORE DANGEROUS.

They are boasting that aeroplaning is safer than automobiling. Fatal accidents like those which have claimed Lieutenant Selfridge and M. Lefebvre as victims are to be regarded as exceptions proving the rule. There were narrow escapes at Rheims, but Lefebvre's death while practicing with his Wright biplane Tuesday afternoon is the first fatality reported since aviation became prominent in France.

And in his appeal to the various New England aero clubs to boom the aeroplane, Charles J. Glidden, balloonist and automobilist, says:

"The great achievements of the Wrights, Curtiss, and others have established the fact of the safety of this method of transportation. In fifty years of experimenting, only five fatalities have been recorded."

But, of course, there has been some safety in the small number of flying machines. When speeding through the air at the rate of "100 to 200 miles an hour," which is Mr. Glidden's idea of what may be expected within three years—when such speeding is popular, there may be a different story to tell.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY PUTS THE PEOPLE ON TRIAL

Wherever the direct primary has had a trial it has failed, says the New York Sun.

The direct primary has failed to bring about a political millennium, if that is what the Sun means, but it would be very difficult to prove that the results under it have not compared more than favorably with the results under the convention system. Even the favorite argument of the prosecution, the election of Stephenson to the Senate from Wisconsin, doesn't begin to show that. Stephenson compares pretty well with Platt.

But the real point of this matter, as it appears to us, is rarely mentioned in discussion either by the advocates or the opponents of the direct primary. That is, that whatever happens under the direct primary, the people are directly responsible for it. If they name bad men for office, they get their due in the bad administration that follows. They have themselves only to blame. They do not have that sense of intolerable exasperation which comes with the thought that their best intentions have been thwarted by the manipulations of politicians.

The direct primary brings the selection of candidates more directly home to the people. If the people are capable of self-government, the direct primary, in the long run, cannot be a failure. And the advocates of the primary have faith that the people are capable of self-government.

MR. VRELAND ON THE CENTRAL BANK OF ISSUE.

If there has been any question existing in the minds of any as to whether the Monetary Commission is going to report in favor of a central bank of issue, that question must be removed by the recent speech of Representative Edward B. Vreland of New York, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, and himself a prominent member of the Monetary Commission. Before the State Bankers' Association of Pennsylvania, Mr. Vreland spoke out plainly for a central bank of issue, and there is no reason to doubt that in doing so he spoke what is in the minds of a majority of the commission, including Senator Nelson W. Aldrich.

Irrespective of the merits of the central bank plan, it is clear that the commission will advocate a system that it will require no end of missionary work to get the country and Congress to accept. Here is what Mr. Vreland says: "The power to issue the note circulation of the country should be centralized, as it is in every other great commercial nation, and gold instead of bonds should be the basis upon which it is issued; and, not less important, the element of profit, as a reason for their increase or decrease, should be eliminated."

This means in effect that the power of note issue under the central bank plan is to be removed from the 7,000 national banks of the United States, and that the Government bond is to cease to be used as a basis for circulation. Mr. Vreland says that the greatest defect in our currency system is that the question whether the volume of note issue shall increase or diminish depends more upon the price of Government bonds than on the needs of business.

It is easy to foresee for the plan of the Monetary Commission that there will be strenuous opposition from a variety of quarters. In the first place, it is to be expected that many of the national banks themselves will not readily consent to the surrender of the function of note issue to a central bank. In the second place, to deprive the bonds of the Government of the capacity for use as a basis of circulation will tend to impair the value of these bonds, and it may be expected the holders of such securities will be heard from. Further than this, protests are already to be heard rising from the West against the adoption of any bank or financial plan which Senator Aldrich may recommend.

However scientific a system the Monetary Commission may work out, there will rise the question as to where

control of the central bank is going to rest in a critical time. It is clear that the West already suspects that its voice in such control would be small.

Under all the circumstances, it looks as if the central bank of issue has stormy days ahead, and as if the country were confronted with a battle in Congress over the revision of the monetary system compared to which the controversy over the emergency currency measures was but slight.

WHEN WILL COMMUNICATION WITH MARS BE ESTABLISHED?

Yes, yes, man has conquered the world; earth, sea, and sky are at his mercy. His great steel boats plow the sea; his submarine horrors dart beneath the ocean's surface; his iron trains tear across continents; his aeroplanes circle the air. Is this the ultimate of human attainment? Is there nothing else to do within the scope of mortal ability?

There is. While it may require a highly developed imagination to grasp the possibilities of the future, it is no more difficult possibly to conceive of trips away from earth to the planet Mars and elsewhere in the celestial heights than it would have been for the intelligence of four hundred years ago to picture the present-day triumphs of Farman, Latham, Bleriot, Curtiss and the Wrights.

There are all sorts of possibilities regarding this old earth of ours and the other planets. It seems clear that if the marvels and miracles that are marking the present age here are all in strict accord with natural laws, these same laws must or ought to be equally as inexorable and all-potent upon other planets as well. And, perhaps, it will be a race between us and the suppositional people of Mars as to who shall be first in establishing communication, or, perchance, visiting the foreign planet.

In this connection it is interesting to note that a party of astronomers of the Lick observatory has succeeded in making some novel photographs which, it is expected, will help to solve the question whether life is possible on Mars. If so, the next scientific step will be to ascertain whether life exists there. These investigations by scientists are founded upon their belief that Mars is inhabited.

Let's have a seismograph delicate enough to register the vibrations when somebody tacks the Stars and Stripes to the Pole.

It is to be hoped that those school-girls who stopped their express train by hanging clothes on the emergency rope can be persuaded not to use the air-brakes as a handy means for facial massage.

When the President gets through appointing census clerks the remaining 2,700 people in the country can get together and take the census of the census-takers.

That a dentist's needle reached a girl's heart is not surprising. We have felt dentist's needles that went right through the soles of our feet and seemed bent on reaching the center of the earth.

"Democrats Plan New Party." Is this a "Coming-out" or a "Going-in" party?

Summer is over, Silly Time's done. Back to the office we hike on the run. Yes, Peary and Cook have discovered the Pole.

And the chili makes the dealers boast. Prices on coal are dropping. Yes, you'd better beware. Or we'll heat the new flat with this polar hot air.

BELIEVES DAUGHTER ABDUCTOR'S VICTIM

On Way to Enter a Convent School, Girl Mysteriously Disappears.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Sept. 11.—Emma Savole, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Joseph Savole, a jeweler of Central Falls, left her home in Central Falls last Monday for Montreal, where she was entered as a student at the Longueuil Convent of the Sisters of the Holy Name of Jesus and Mary. Her father and mother accompanied her to the station, and the mother went with her as far as Worcester. Nothing has been heard of Miss Savole since she parted with her mother at Worcester, but yesterday a dispatch was received from Montreal, signed by Sister Albertina, as follows: "Emma not arrived. Anxious. Wire orders."

Savole thinks that his daughter was enticed away by persons connected in the white slave traffic near the Canadian border lines.

The High School Pupil and Parent

Do you want your girl or boy to succeed in high school? Then read the second of this series of interesting articles, by one of the Washington high school teachers, which will appear in the Sunday evening edition of The Times.

It contains many facts of vital interest to parents. Perhaps they will help you in making your child's high school career a success.

The subject of this second article, which will be published in tomorrow's Times, is:

Why the Grade Pupil Succeeds and the High School Pupil Fails.

BROUGHTON NAMED FOR CENSUS BERTH

Supervisor for Washington Is Named Today by President Taft.

(Continued From First Page.)

With the Spanish-American war loan. Since then he has been connected with the auditor's office as a clerk of the fourth class. For the past five years he has been assistant chief of the paymaster's accounts division, having supervision of the settlement of the accounts of naval disbursing officers, ships, stations, and yards.

In June, 1908, Mr. Broughton resigned temporarily, and accepted an appointment as fleet clerk to the fleet paymaster of the Atlantic battleship fleet on its historic cruise around the world. Upon his return with the fleet he was reinstated in his former position.

Talks of Plans. Speaking today of his duties as supervisor, Mr. Broughton declared he would make a special effort to obtain a high class of enumerators, whose honesty and accuracy could not be questioned. He said further that he had been informed that 235 enumerators would be required to count the District. The number employed in 1900 to do this work totaled 190.

While not hazarding a guess as to how long it would take to complete the task, Mr. Broughton said he understood that at the twelfth census the enumerators, in nine-tenths of the cases, completed their work in a week. Washington, he pointed out, is a city of unusual size to obtain almost immediate action on settlement of debated or disputed questions, and therefore the work should go forward rapidly.

It is understood that Mr. Broughton will not enter upon his duties for several weeks. More Enumerators Added. Eleven thousand more enumerators than were employed during the census of 1900 will be required to count noses during the forthcoming census of 1910. Announcement was made today by Director Dillard that Geographer Sloane has estimated that the increase in population throughout the country will require the services of about 65,000 enumerators, as compared with about 53,000 in the last count.

A portion of this increase is accounted for by the fact that the enumerators in the coming census will be expected to provide for an eight-hour day. According to law, the enumeration of population shall be taken as of April 15, 1910, and enumerators must forward their returns to supervisors within thirty days from the start of the count, except in Texas, where the returns are due within 45 days. In any city of 5,000 inhabitants or more at the preceding census, the enumeration must be completed in two weeks.

The estimates for enumerators indicate strikingly the increase in population since 1900. Oklahoma and Washington lead the States in the percentage of increase—both requiring nearly 300 per cent more enumerators. According to the estimates, Pennsylvania will have the largest number of enumerators—5,200 this time, as against 4,720 in 1900. New York is second, with a probable 5,000 for 1910, as against 4,551 in 1900. Then comes Illinois, Ohio, Texas, Missouri, Massachusetts, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, and California, in the order named—all needing 2,000 or more enumerators.

Noteworthy increases in population will occasion about a 50 per cent increase over the 1900 force in California, Florida, Georgia, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Texas, West Virginia, and Wyoming. There will probably be no increase of enumerators for Vermont.

In 1900 Ohio was counted by 2,334 enumerators; next year that number will be increased to 3,233. Pennsylvania had 4,720 enumerators in the last census, this time it will require 5,200, the number in Philadelphia alone being increased from 1,959 to 2,290. Allegheny county was counted in 1900 by 553 enumerators; probably 800 will be required in 1910. Puerto Rico was counted by 917 enumerators in 1900. It is now estimated that there will be at least 1,050 required next year.

YOUNG MILLIONAIRE REJECTS MARRIAGE

Son of Theater Owner Asks Annulment of Bond With Vaudeville Star.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—John P. Kohl, son of Charles E. Kohl, the million-dollar theater owner, president of the Kohl and Castle Amusement Company, has filed a bill in the circuit court to have his marriage to Elvira E. Delehanty, known on the vaudeville stage as Vile Daily, annulled.

Young Kohl admits he was secretly married to the vaudeville actress in Philadelphia on June 24. He says he returned to Chicago immediately after the ceremony and has not seen his wife since.

On his return to Chicago young Kohl says his parents seriously objected to the marriage. He says he notified his wife he would never live with her and that he renounced the ceremony.

MISS DOROTHEA DAVENPORT BECOMES THE BRIDE OF WILLIAM ALDRICH.

The engagement of Miss Dorothea Davenport, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Davenport, of Boston, to William Truman Aldrich, third son of Senator and Mrs. Nelson W. Aldrich, has been announced. The wedding will take place in January.

Miss Davenport, her debut two seasons ago and is well known in Boston and Providence.

Mr. Aldrich, who is a graduate of the Beaux Arts, in Paris, has been spending the summer at Warwick Neck, Mass., the summer home of Senator and Mrs. Aldrich. He is now spending a few days at Marblehead, Mass., the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, before sailing on Tuesday for Europe to join his parents, who are spending the fall season abroad.

Lieut. Col. J. C. Scantling, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Scantling and their son, Philip Lee Scantling, are at Berkeley Springs, W. Va., for September.

Major J. S. Wilson, U. S. A., and Mrs. Wilson, accompanied by their young son, Stanton Wilson, are on their way to the United States from the Philippines, where Major Wilson has been on duty. They are taking the European route and are now at Carlsbad after visiting China, India, and Switzerland. They will stop at Paris and London and sail for this country from Southampton about October 11.

Hosts at House Party. Major and Mrs. Richard Sylvester have been entertaining a house party at their summer home on Belvoir Heights, near Harpers Ferry, W. Va., for several weeks for their son, Midshipman Richard Sylvester, of the Naval Academy, who is spending his vacation with them. The guests were Miss Virginia Walker and Miss Nannie Pierce, of Washington; Miss Margaret Delano, of Brookline, Mass.; Carleton Wood, of Utica, N. Y., and three classmates of Midshipman Sylvester, Mr. Cheek, of Kentucky; Mr. Field, of Mississippi; and Mr. Booth, of Iowa.

Col. of St. Louis, father of Mr. Sylvester, is also spending some time at his daughter and son-in-law.

Edes-Talman. Mrs. Benjamin Long Edes announces the engagement of her daughter, Grace Fletcher Edes, to Charles Fitzhugh Talman, son of the late Major Robert Fitzhugh Talman, formerly of Detroit, but who has spent many years in Washington.

Miss Edes is a daughter of the late Lieutenant Commander Edes, U. S. N.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Mary A. Knabe to Hugh A. Rourke. The wedding will take place on September 15 in St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

Dr. William Gurley Schaffert has returned to Washington from an extended Northern trip.

Col. Henry P. Keane has gone to Green Bay, Wis., to join his family for several weeks.

Mrs. William L. Pryor has returned to her home on Ontario road from Prosser Lake, N. H., where she spent the summer.

Commander E. E. Hayden, U. S. N., and Mrs. Hayden, accompanied by Miss Dorothy Hayden and Miss Mary R. Hayden, have returned to Washington from Blue Ridge Summit, where they spent the summer.

Return to Capital. Colonel E. J. Harvie and the Misses Harvie have returned to their home at 1833 R street. Colonel Harvie and Miss Jane Harvie spent the month of August at their old home, near Mattoon, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. P. Maschmeyer have returned to Washington from a trip through the New England States and Canada. The visitors in Toronto, Montreal, Rochester, Buffalo and other points of interest. They will leave Washington within a few days for Boston, making the trip by sea, to be gone twenty days.

Mrs. Carl Vierbuchen entertained a party at bridge last evening in her apartment in the Congressional.

Mrs. William Kirkus announces the engagement of her daughter, Ruth, to George Dunlop. The wedding will take place on October 27.

Miss Kirkus is a daughter of the late William Kirkus and a granddaughter of

Gossip of the Theater Greenrooms

Edith Luckett, of the Columbia players, left the city Wednesday evening for Minneapolis, to become the ingenue of the leading stock company in that city. Ruth Chatterton declined an offer from the same company.

Paul M. Potter is credited with the two biggest financial successes in New York last season—"The Girl from Rector's," which broke all records at Webster's Music Hall, and "The Queen of the Moulin Rouge." "The Girl from Rector's" begins a week's engagement at the Columbia Theater September 27.

Frederic Thompson holds there never was a healthy human being for whom the tents, tan-bark and sawdust of the circus did not have an irresistible fascination, and with that in mind he has provided the genuine article in the third act of "Polly of the Circus."

The first of the Washington boys to put in an appearance this season is Thad Shute, who has a good part with Al H. Wilson in "Metz in Ireland."

Paul West wrote the book of "At the Waldorf," the Lasky production coming to Chase's. George Spink supplied the musical numbers and lyrics, assisted by Charles Beaton, William Kendall Evans, and Milton Lusk.

Tom McNaughton, of the two McNaughtons, coming to Chase's, is the husband of Alice Lloyd, the dainty musical singer who created a furore in New York last season.

Frank Morrell, formerly of the Cohan and Harris minstrels, is doing a black-face act in vaudeville.

In so many plays Al H. Wilson, who will be the opening attraction at the Columbia Theater, appeared under the surname of "Metz" that the cognomen has stuck, and there are more of his friends who know him by the name of "Metz" than by any other.

On his opening night in Atlanta last week Tim Murphy and his company

the Rev. Dr. William Kirkus, who for many years was rector of St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, in Baltimore.

Mrs. Robnett, wife of Paymaster J. D. Robnett, U. S. N., has returned to Washington with her family from Mountain Lake Park, where they have spent the summer. Mrs. Robnett has as her guests Mrs. A. P. Murphy and her son, John Murphy, of Brownwood, Tex., who spent several weeks at Mountain Lake Park with Mrs. Robnett.

Mrs. Evan Johnson, of Oak Park, Ill., arrived in Washington yesterday afternoon, and will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson for a short time. She will be joined in a day or two by Mr. Johnson, and before returning to their home they will spend a few weeks visiting in Philadelphia and New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Selvin Tait, of the Rochambeau, who have spent several weeks at Kozar Lake, Me., and Vineyard Haven, Mass., have returned to the city.

The Rev. Dr. John Reid Shannon and Mrs. Shannon have returned to Washington from Atlantic City, where they spent the last two weeks.

Dr. and Mrs. D. K. Shute have returned to Washington and have opened their residence on De Sales street.

Dr. and Mrs. Mollieux L. Turner have returned from an extensive tour of the New England States. Miss G. S. Turner will return from Pennsylvania on the 15th of the month.

Dr. G. C. Birdsall, who spent the summer recuperating from an operation, has returned to his residence on Massachusetts avenue.

Miss Malinda Adams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Adams, of Capitol Hill, has returned to Washington from Millport, N. Y., where she spent the summer visiting relatives.

Miss Margaret Robertson, daughter of Col. E. B. Robertson, U. S. A., retired, is the guest of Mrs. Clarence Carr, at Mare Island.

Mrs. C. McK. Saltzman, wife of Major Saltzman, and their son, Charles Saltzman, have gone to Atlantic City for the remainder of September.

Whites Honored. The President of France and Mme. Fallieres paid the America Ambassador and Mrs. White an exceptional honor yesterday afternoon by visiting them at Chateau Meridon, their country place in the Chevreuse valley. They came over in motor car from Rambouillet, accompanied by military aide in uniform.

After tea had been served on the terrace, the French guests, who were accompanied by the chateau, which is built on the site of an old feudal castle, and which is replete in interesting mediaeval memories.

Representative Zutler Ames has returned to his home in Woods, N. H., from a brief visit to Lowell.

Rockwell-Pratt. The marriage of Miss Marguerite Rockwell, daughter of Mrs. Maude Helm Rockwell, of 58 Riverside Drive, to Lieut. Harold Rockwell Pratt, U. S. M. C., stationed at Portsmouth, N. H., will take place Tuesday in the chapel of the Jesuits, Washington square.

Mr. Rockwell is well known in Washington, where he has frequently visited, and has a large circle of friends.

Lieutenant Pratt, who is a son of the late Capt. Nicholas Pratt, U. S. N., and a brother of Lieutenant Commander William V. Pratt, U. S. N., stationed on the St. Louis, is also widely known in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Somerson, of Baltimore, will make their future home in this city after October, and will reside at Columbia Road and Seventeenth street.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Peyser left town yesterday for New York, to meet the latter's father, who is returning from abroad.

Miss Pauline Kronheim, of 309 Thirtieth street, is visiting her cousin, Miss Ottenberg, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. and Mrs. Benjamin Frank and sons, Sydney and Joseph, have returned to their home in Baltimore, after spending a week with relatives in this city.

Mrs. Joel Hillman is spending a few days in town, and will return to Atlantic City.

Mrs. S. Goodman and daughter, Miss Alma Goodman, returned home yesterday, after a month's visit in Trenton, N. J.

DIRT FLIES FAST IN DIGGING CANAL

Colonel Goethals Says Work Is Progressing According to Expectations.

Col. George W. Goethals, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, is in Washington for conference with the War Department authorities concerning various canal affairs. Chief of these concerns selection of a new civil commissioner to succeed former Senator S. Blackburn, who has resigned.

More men are at work on the big ditch right now than at any other period in the history of the enterprise, either under the French or American flags. The labor problem is of no concern to the officials now, Colonel Goethals asserted, as there is a great abundance. The supply of Spanish labor where much recruiting was formerly done cannot be drawn upon now because of the recent prohibition of the Spanish government. But the supply of colored laborers from the West Indies meets the demand perfectly, Colonel Goethals asserted.

Colonel Goethals stands pat on his assertion that big ships will be passing through the canal by January 1, 1910. He stated today that he had seen no reason for amending his estimate. The dirt is flying as rapidly as can be expected, and as rapidly as is necessary to dig the ditch by that time. The split among the Americans in charge of the work is of the best and every man is bending his best efforts to the completion of the ditch.

Tomorrow, Colonel Goethals will go to Martha's Vineyard and spend a few days with his family in their summer home. He expects to pay his respects to President Taft before the latter starts on his Western trip, and may return to Mexico for a short time. He will return to the canal zone about the middle of October.

The squadron consists of the Tennessee, California, South Dakota, Washington, West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.

CRUISER SQUADRON MAKES SPEEDY RUN

Steams From San Francisco to Honolulu at Average of Eighteen Knots an Hour.

The Navy Department is congratulating itself upon the excellent showing made by the cruiser squadron in its run across the Pacific.

News reached the department today that this squadron, which is the first of the Pacific fleet, arrived at Honolulu yesterday, having made the run from San Francisco at an average speed of about eighteen knots.

The squadron consists of the Tennessee, California, South Dakota, Washington, West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.

Spain's Fighting Approved. SAN SEBASTIAN, Sept. 11.—Foreign Minister Alende Salazar declared here today that the government had received personal assurances from every European power that the conduct of the war in Morocco was fully approved. In crushing the tribesmen's rebellion the foreign minister said that the other powers recognized that Spain was doing a distinct service to all Europe.

FINALS ARE PLAYED IN TENNIS TOURNEY